



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

THE AGES.

From Blackwood's Magazine, for February.

A thousand years—a thousand years!
So long a time has worn away,
And o'er the hardening earth appears
Green pastures mix'd with rocks of grey;
And there huge monsters roll and feed,
Each frame a mass of sullen life;
Through slimy wastes and woods of reed
They crawl, and tramp, and blend in strife.

A thousand years—a thousand years!
And o'er the wide and grassy plain,
A human form the prospect cheers,
The new-sprung lord of earth's domain.
Half clad in skins he builds a cell,
Where wife and child create a home;
He looks to Heaven with thoughts that swell,
And owns a Might beyond the dome.

A thousand years—a thousand years!
And lo! a city and a realm;
Its weighty pile a temple rears,
And walls are bright with sword and helm;
Each man is lost amid a crowd;
Each power unknown now bears a name;
And laws, and rites, and songs are loud;
And myriads hail their monarch's fame.

A thousand years—a thousand years!
And now beside the rolling sea,
Where many a sailor nimbly steers,
The eager tribes are bold and free.
The graceful shrine adorns the hill;
The square of council spreads below;
Their theatres a people fill,
And list to thought's divinest flow.

A thousand years—a thousand years!
We live amid a sterner land,
Where laws ordain'd by ancient seers,
Have trained the spirit of command;
There pride, and policy, and war,
With haughty fronts are gazing slow,
And bound at their triumphal car,
O'er-master'd kings to darkness go.

A thousand years—a thousand years!
And chivalry and faith are strong;
And through devotion's sorrowing tears,
Is seen high help for earthly wrong.
Fair gleams the cross with sunny light,
Beneath a dim cathedral arch;
'Tis raised the burgher Staff of Right,
And heads the stately feudal march.

A thousand years!—How swift the chain
That drags along our slight to-day!
Before that sound returns again
The present will have stream'd away,
And all our world of busy strength
Will dwell in calmer halls of Time,
And then with joy will own at length,
Its course is fix'd, its end sublime.

From Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders.'

SAYINGS AND DOINGS

OF

PETER PATERSON.

An every day biographer would have said that Peter Paterson was the son of pious and respectable parents; and he would have been perfectly right, for the parents of Peter were both pious and respectable. I say they were pious; for, every week-night, as duly as the clock struck nine, and every Sabbath morning and evening, Robin Paterson and his wife Betty called in their man-servant and their maid-servant into what now-a-days would be styled their parlour, and there the voice of Psalms, of reading the Word, and of prayer, was heard; and moreover, their actions corresponded with their profession. I say also they were respectable; for Robin Paterson rented a farm called Foxlaw, consisting of fifty acres, in which, as his neighbours said, he was 'making money like hay'; for land was not three or four guineas an acre in those days. Foxlaw was in the south of Scotland, upon the east coast, and the farm house stood on the brae-side within a stone throw of the sea. The brae on which Foxlaw stood, formed one side of a sort of deep valley or ravine: and at the foot of the valley was a small village, with a few respectable looking houses scattered here and there in its neighborhood. Robin and Betty had been married about six years, when, to the exceeding joy of both, Betty brought forth a son, and called his name Peter—that having been the Christian name of his paternal grandfather. Before he was six weeks old, his mother protested he would be a prodigy; and was heard to say—'See, Robin, man, see! did ye ever ken the like o' that?—see how he laughs!—he kens his name already!—And Betty and Robin kissed their child alternately, and gloried in his smile. 'O Betty,' said Robin—for Robin was no common man—that smile was the first spark o' reason glimmerin' in our infant's soul!—Thank God! the bairn has all its faculties! At five years old Peter was sent to the village school, where

he continued till he was fifteen; and there he was more distinguished as a pugilist than as a book-worm. Nevertheless, Peter contrived almost invariably to remain dox of his class; but this was accounted for by the fact, that, when he made a blunder, no one dared to trap him, well knowing that if they had done so, the moment they were out of school, Peter would have made his knuckles acquainted with their seat of superior knowledge. On occasions when he was fairly puzzled, and the teacher would put the question to a boy lower in the class, the latter would tremble and stammer, and look now at his teacher, and now squint at Peter, stammer again, and again look from the one to the other, while Peter would draw his book before his face, and giving a scowling glent at the stammerer, would give a sort of insignificant nod to his fist suddenly clenched upon the open page; and when the teacher stamped his foot, and cried 'Speak sir!' the trembler whimpered, 'I daurna, sir, 'Ye daurna!' the enraged dominie would cry—'Why?'—'Because—because, sir,' was slowly stammered out—'Peter Paterson wud lick me!' Then would the incensed disciplinarian spring upon Peter: and, grasping him by the collar, whirl his *taws* in the air, and bring them with his utmost strength round the back, sides, and limbs of Peter; but Peter was like a rock, and his eyes more stubborn than a rock; and, in the midst of all, he gazed in the face of his tormentor with a look of imperturbable defiance and contempt. Notwithstanding this course of education, when Peter had attained the age of fifteen, the village instructor found it necessary to call at Foxlaw, and inform Robin Paterson that he could do no more for his son, adding that—'He was fit for the college; and, though he said it, that should not say, as fit for it as any student that ever entered it.' These were glad tidings to a father's heart, and Robin treated the dominie to an extra tumbler. He however, thought his son was young enough for the college—'We'll wait anither year,' said he; 'an' Peter can be improvin' himself at home; an' ye can gie a look in, Maister, an' advise us to ony kind o' books ye think he should hae...we'll aye be happy to see ye, for ye've done yer duty to him, I'll say that for ye.'

So another year passed on, and Peter remained about the farm. He was now sometimes seen with a book in his hand; but more frequently with a gun, and more frequently with a fishing rod. At the end of the twelve months, Peter positively refused to go to the college—His mother entreated, and his father threatened; but it was labour in vain—At last—'It's o' nae use striving against the stream,' said Robin—'ye canna gather berries off a whinbush. Let him e'en tak his ain way, an' he may live to rue it.' Thus, Peter went on reading, shooting, fishing, and working about the farm till he was eighteen. He now began to receive a number of epithets from his neighbors. His old school-master called him, 'Ne'er-do-weel Peter'; but the dominie was a mere prosa; he knew the moods and tempers of a Greek or Latin sentence, but he was incapable of appreciating its soul. Some called him 'Poetical Peter,' and a few prosing Peter; but the latter were downright bargain-making, pounds-shilling-and-pence men, whose souls were dead to

The music of sweet sounds; and sensible only of the jink of the coin of the realm. Others called him 'Daft Peter!' for he was the leader of frolic fun, and harmless mischief; but now the maidens of the village began to call him 'Handsome Peter.' Yet, he of whom they thus spoke, would wander for hours alone by the beach of the solitary sea, gazing upon its army of waves warring with the winds, till his very spirit took part in the conflict; or he could look till his eyes got blind on its unruffled bosom when the morning sun flung over it, from the horizon to the shore, a flash of glory: or, when the moonbeams, like a million of torches shooting from the deep, danced on its undulating billows—then would he stand, like an entranced being, listening to its everlasting anthem, while his soul awed and elevated by the magnificence of the scene, worshipped God, the Creator of the great sea. With all his reputed wildness, and with all his thoughtlessness, even on the sea-banks, by the wood, and by the braeside, Peter found voiceless, yet to him eloquent companions. To him the tender primrose was sacred as the first blush of opening womankind; and he would converse with the lowly daisy; till his gaze seemed to draw out the very soul of

Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower!

It, however, grieved his mother's spirit to see him, as she said, 'Just idling away his time, and leaving his learning at his heels.' His father now said—'Let him just tak his fling an' find his ain weight—

an' he'll either mak a spoon or spoil a horn, or my name's not Robin Paterson.' But, from Peter's infancy it had been his mother's ambition and desire to live to see him, as she expressed it, 'wag his pow in a poopit,' or, at any rate, to see him a gentleman. On one occasion, therefore, when Robin was at Dunse hiringmarket, the schoolmaster having called on his old pupil, 'Ne'er-do-weel Peter,' the two entered into a controversy in the presence of Peter's mother, and, in the course of the discussion, the man of letters was dumfounded by the fluency and force of the arguments of his young antagonist. Silent tears of exultation stole into Betty's eyes, to hear, as she said, 'her bairn expawtiate equal—ay, superior to ony minister; and no sooner had the teacher withdrawn, than, fixing her admiring eyes on her son, she said—

'O Peter, man, what a delivery ye hae!—an' sae fu' o' the dictionary! Troth but ye wad cut a figer i' the poopit!—There wad nae dust gather on your cushion—there wad be nae sleeping, nodding, or snoring, while my Peter was preachin'. An', oh, hiny, but ye will make me a glad mother, if ye'll consent to gang to the college! Ye wadna be lang o' gettin' a kirk, my man—I can tell ye that: an' if ye'll only consent to gang ye shanna want pocket money that your father kens naething about—my bairn shall appear wi' the best o' them. For syne ever ye was an infant, it is aye been my hope an' my prayer, Peter, to see ye a minister; an' I ne'er sent a hunder eggs or a bucket o' butter to the market, but Peter's pennies were laid aside, to keep his pockets at the college.'

Peter was, in the main, a most dutiful & most affectionate son; but on this point he was strangely stubborn; and he replied—'Wheesh! mother! wheesh! nae mair about it.'

'Nae mair about it, bairn!' said she; 'but I maun say mair about it...man! wad ye fling awa your learnin' at a dyke side, an' yer talents at a plough-tail?...Wad you just break yer mother an' father's heart? O Peter! Peter, man, hae ye nae spirit ava? What is yer objection?'

'Weel, keep yer temper, mother,' added he, an' I'll tell ye candidly...The kirk puts a strait jacket on a body that I wadna hae elbow-room in!'

'What do ye mean, ye graceless?' added she, in a voice betokening a sort of horror.

'Oh, naething particular: only, for example, sic bits o' scandal as—the Reverend Peter Paterson was called before the session for shooting on his ain glebe—or, the Reverend Peter Paterson was summoned before the presbytery for leistering a salmon at the foot o' Tammy the Miller's dam—or, the Reverend Peter Paterson was ordered to appear before the General Assembly for clappin' Tammy the Miller's servant lassie on the shoulder, an' ca'ing her a winsome queen—or—'

'Or!'—exclaimed his impatient and mortified mother—'Oh, ye forward an' profane rascal ye! how daur ye speak in sic a strain—or wad ye be guilty o' sic unministerial conduct?—wad ye disgrace the coat by sic ungodly behaviour?—There's nae sayin', mother,' added he; 'but dinna be angry...I'm sure, if I did either shoot, leister, or clap a bonny lassie on the shoulder, ye wadna think it unlike your son Peter.'

'Weel, weel,' said the good natured matron, softened down by his manner;—'it's true your father says...its nae use striving against the stream; an' a' gifts are nae graces. But if ye'll no be a minister, what will ye be? Wad ye no like to be a writer or an advocate?'

'Worse an' worse, mother. I wad rather beg than live on the misery of another.'

'Then, callant, added Betty, shaking her head, and sighing as she spoke—'I dinna ken what we'll do wi' ye. Will ye no be a doctor?'

'What!' said Peter, laughing, and assuming a theatrical attitude—'an apothecary!—make an apothecary of me! and cramp my genius over a pestle mortar? No, mother...I will be a farmer, like my father before me.'

'Oh, ye ne'er-do-weel, as your maister ca's ye!' said his mother, as she rose and left the room in a passion; 'ye'll be a play actor yet, an' that will be baith seen an' heard tell o', an' bring disgrace on us a'.'

Peter was, however, spell bound to the vicinity of Foxlaw by stronger ties than an aversion to the college or a love for farming. He was about seventeen, when a Mr. Graham, with his wife and family, came and took up his residence in one of the respectable looking houses adjacent to the village. Mr. Graham had been a seafaring man...it was reported the master of a small privateer; and in that capacity had acquired, as the villagers expressed it, 'a sort o' money.' He had a family of sev-

eral children; but the eldest was a lovely girl called Ann, about the same age as Peter Paterson. Mr. Graham was fond of his gun, and so was Peter; they frequently met on the neighboring moors, and an intimacy sprang up between them. The old sailor also began to love his young companion; for, though a landsman, he had a bold, reckless spirit; he could row, reef, & steer, and swim like an amphibious animal; and, though only a boy, he was acknowledged to be the only boxer, and the best leaper, runner, and wrestler in the country side—moreover, he could listen to a long yarn, and, over a glass of old grog, toss off his heel-taps like a man; and these qualifications drawing the heart of the skipper toward him, he invited him to his house. But here a change came over the spirit of reckless, roving Peter. He saw Ann, and an invisible hand seemed suddenly to strike him on the breast. His heart leaped to his throat. His eyes were riveted. He felt as if a flame passed over his face. Mr. Graham told his longest stories, and Peter sat like a simpleton...hearing every word, indeed, but not comprehending a single sentence. His entire soul was fixed on the fair being before him...every sense was swallowed up in sight. Ringlets of a shining brown were parted over her fair brow; but Peter could not have told their colour—her soft blue eyes occasionally met his, but he noted not their hue. He beheld her lovely face, where the rose and the lily were blended...he saw the almost sculptured elegance of her form; yet it was neither on these—on the shining ringlets, nor the soft blue eyes—that his spirit dwelt; but on Ann Graham, their gentle possessor. He felt as he had never felt before; and he knew not wherefore.

Next day, and every day, found Peter at the house of Captain Graham; and often as love's own hour threw its grey mantle over the hills, he was to be seen wandering with the gentle Ann by his side, on the sea banks, by the beach, and in the unfrequented paths. Again and again, when no eyes saw them, he had revealed the fulness of his heart before her; and, in the rapture of the moment, sealed his truth upon her lips; while she, with affection too deep for words, would fling her arm across his shoulder, & hide her face on his breast to conceal the tear of joy and of love.

His parents looked upon Ann as their future daughter; and, with Peter, the course of 'true love ran smooth.' A farm had been taken in an adjoining parish, on which he was to enter the following Wednesday; and, on taking possession of his farm, Ann Graham was to become his bride. Never did exile long more ardently for his native land, than did Paterson for the coming Whitsunday; but, ere it came, the poetical truth was verified, that 'The course of true love never did run smooth.'

Contiguous to the farm of Foxlaw, lay the estate of one Laird Horslie—a young gentleman but little known in the neighborhood, for he had visited it but once, and that only for a few weeks since it came into his possession. All that was known of him was, that he wrote J. P. after his name...that he was a hard landlord, and had the reputation of spending his rents faster than his factor could forward them to him. To him belonged the farm that had been taken for Peter; and it so happened, that, before the Whitsunday which was to make the latter happy, arrived, the laird paid a second visit to his estate. At the kirk, on Sunday, all eyes were fixed on the young laird...Captain Graham was one of his tenants, and occupied a pew immediately behind the square seat of the squire. But, while all eyes were fixed upon Laird Horslie, he turned his back upon the minister, and gazed and gazed again upon the lovely countenance of Ann Graham. All the congregation observed it. Ann blushed and hung her head; but the young squire, gazed on unblushed. What was observed by all the rest of the congregation, was not unobserved by Peter. Many, with a questionable expression in their eyes, turned from their laird, and fixed them upon him. Peter observed this also, and his soul was wroth. His face glowed like a furnace; he stood up in his seat, and his teeth were clenched together. His fist was once or twice observed to be clenched also; and he continued scowling on the laird, wishing in his heart for ability to annihilate him with a glance.

Next day, the squire called upon the old skipper, and he praised the beauty of his Ann in her own presence, and in the presence of her parents. But there was nothing particular in this, for he called upon all his tenants, he chatted with them, tasted their bottle, paid compliments to their daughters, and declared that their sons did honor to

Scotland's glorious peasantry.

Many began to say, that the laird was 'a

nice young gentleman'—that had been 'wickedly misce'd'; and the factor 'got the wyte o' a'. His visits to Mr. Graham's cottage, however, were continued day after day, and his attentions to Ann became more and more marked. A keen sportsman himself, he was the implacable enemy of poachers, and had strictly prohibited shooting on his estate; but, to the old skipper, the privilege was granted of shooting when and where he pleased. Instead, therefore, of seeing Peter Paterson and the old seaman in the field together, it was no uncommon thing to meet the skipper and the squire. The affection of the former, indeed, had wonderfully cooled towards his intended son-in-law. Peter saw and felt this; and the visits of the squire were wormwood to his spirit. If they did not make him jealous, they rendered him impatient, impetuous, miserable.

He was wandering alone upon the shore, at the hour which Hogg calls, 'between the gloamin' and the mirk,' in one of these impatient, impetuous, and unhappy moods, when he resolved not to live in a state of torture and anxiety until Whitsunday, but to have the sacred knot tied at once.

Having so determined, Peter turned towards Graham's cottage. He had not proceeded far, when he observed a figure gliding before him on the path, leading from the village to the cottage. Darkness was gathering fast, but he at once recognised the form before him to be that of his own Ann. She was not a hundred yards before him, and he hastened forward to overtake her; but, as the proverb has it, there is much between the cup and the lip. A part of the footpath ran through a young plantation, and this plantation Ann Graham was just entering, when observed by Peter. He also had entered the wood, when his progress was arrested for a moment by the sudden sound of voices. It was Ann's voice, and it reached his ear in tones of anger and reproach; and these were tones so new to him, as proceeding from one whom he regarded as all gentleness and love, that he stood involuntarily still. The words he could not distinguish; but after halting for an instant, he pushed softly but hastily forward, and heard the voice of the young laird reply—

'A rose bud in a fury, by the goddess!—Nay, frown not, fairest,' continued he, throwing his arm around her, and adding—

What a pity that so delicate a form Should be devoted to the rude embrace Of some indecent clown.

Peter heard this, and muttered an oath or an ejaculation which we will not write.

'Sir,' said Ann, indignantly, and struggling as she spoke, 'if you have the fortune of a gentleman, have at least the decency of a man.'

'Nay, sweetest...but do you, having the beauty of an angel, have the heart of a woman.' And he attempted to kiss her cheek.

'Laird Horslie!' shouted Peter, as if an earthquake had burst at the heels of the squire—'hands off!—I say, hands off!'

'Now, Peter did not exactly suit the action to the word; for, while he yet exclaimed, 'hands off!' he, with both hands clutched the laird by the collar, and hurling him across the path, caused him to roll like a ball against the foot of a tree.

'Fellow!' exclaimed Horslie, furiously, rising on his knee, and rubbing his sores—

'Fellow!' interrupted Peter—'confound ye, sir, dinna fellow me, or there'll be fellin' in the way. You can keep yer farm and be banged to ye; and let me tell ye, sir, if ye were ten thousand lairds if ye dared to lay yer ill faur'd lips on a sweet heart o' mine, I wad twist yer neck about like a turnip shaw!—Come away, Annie, love,' added he, tenderly, 'and be thankful I came in the way.'

Before they entered the house, he had obtained her consent to their union; but the acquiescence of the old skipper was still wanting; and when Peter made known his wishes to him—

'Belay!' cried the old boy; 'not so fast, Master Peter; a craft such as my girl, is worth a longer run, lad. Time enough to take her in tow, when you've a harbour to moor her in, Master Peter. There may be other cutters upon the coast, too, that will give you a race for her, and that have got what I call shot in their lockers. So you can take in a reef, my lad; and if you don't like it, why—helm about—that's all.'

Captain Graham, said Peter, proudly and earnestly, 'I both understand and feel your remarks...and, but for Ann's sake, I would resent them also. But, sir you are a father—an affectionate one—dinna be a deluded one. By a side-wind, ye hae flung my poverty in my teeth;—but, sir, if I hae poverty, and Laird Horslie riches, I hae loved yer dochter as a man—he seeks to destroy her like a villain.'

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR,—If the Government under which we live, does not bring to justice every scoundrel who has usurped its authority, by compelling Magistrates and Militia officers in the country parts to resign their commissions; then for the first time, in a British Colony are the laws a dead letter. If the home Government can so far forget its duty to its youthful Sovereign, and to her loyal subjects in this Province, then must they be impeached in England, and if the Governor or any inferior officer here, shrink from their duty, they must share the same fate.

What, shall the Representative of the most powerful throne on earth, permit a band of villains to stalk through the country by night and by day...compelling every loyal Magistrate and Militia Officer to resign their commissions, and in many cases to desert their property, without bringing every seditious and disaffected wretch to justice? If so, the British inhabitants of the Province, will, for the first time, have cause to curse their stars, that they should have left the shores of their native land, to be subject to a lawless banditti. No, even a Whig Government, the most contemptible of all temporising and impotent rulers, must act,—not from a sense of justice...not from a desire to preserve property and life—not from loyalty to their Queen—not from a love of peace, of religion, or of God; but from the fear of incurring the indignant reproach, and contemptuous scorn of the people of Great Britain, and the loyal inhabitants of this province...that will hurl the Whig-Radicals into their wanted nothingness, amid the jeers and contempt of an insulted and aroused people. YEs,

Their days are numbered.

They are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

What...in the first year of our beloved Queen's reign, shall we lose an Empire, that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the imbecility and impotence of Her Government?

Forbid it honour, and forbid it shame.

Let me appeal to you Lord Gosford, a native of that land of glowing hearts and daring souls, let me appeal to you as an Irishman, as a man...as you have a soul and sense, whether you are not the chief of traitors, if you delay to act a moment longer: act, and decisively. Where is the dastard who will wait for instructions, when treason and rebellion stalk through the land? Act and maintain the supremacy of the laws you were sent to uphold and administer; if you remain inert, the blood of every man that is slaughtered in the contest, will cry for vengeance.

There is a British population here prepared to enact the scenes of Agincourt, of Poitiers, Cressy and of Waterloo, if need be...yet even in these last moments justice, energy and decision may preserve us from bloodshed, but instantly 'be up and stirring.' Further outrage must be quelled and that which has occurred must be punished. Let me implore you to cast conciliation to the winds, and cherish decision and energy in your heart—yes, in your heart of hearts. Then my Lord, although the morning of your Government was overcast and stormy, the evening may be unclouded and full of glory.

ONE OF THE LOYAL VICTORIA CLUB.

P. S.—While I am now writing, blood, my Lord, I hear has been shed...the troops fired upon—their prisoners liberated...and the country in open rebellion! To hesitate a moment, were worse than madness.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF GOSFORD,

MY LORD,—Rebellion having boldly shown his front in several parts of the province, and blood having been shed, your lordship must act and that instantly, nothing but martial law will put a stop to the horrible scenes enacting in the country parts, all other measures will be worse than useless. Can you find a jury composed of half Canadians, who will give a verdict of guilty against a Canadian? My Lord, you cannot. You must not only quell this revolt you must so punish it that the rebels will never forget it. The mistaken leniency, the temporising policy, the unworthy attempts to conciliate have ended as it was foreseen they must, in rebellion. But,

Dangers retreat when boldly they're confronted, And dull delay breeds impotence and fear. It should instantly be proclaimed, that every Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, or American; in the ranks of the rebels, will be instantly shot on being taken. The rising my Lord is general and extensive, nothing but decision and energy will put it down; if you hesitate and temporise, the loss of life will be ten-fold. The eyes of every thinking man in the province are upon you, and 'England expects' my Lord, that you 'will do your duty.'

I am, my Lord,

Your most obedt Servant.

L. V. C.

We understand that all the Magistrates have been furnished with copies of the following Proclamation required by the Riot Act, in force in this Province, to be read for the dispersion of all tumultuous or riotous assemblies. Acts of violence committed by persons so assembled, after the reading of the proclamation, is felony without benefit of Clergy. Remaining assembled for one hour, after the Proclamation, is also felony without benefit of Clergy; and after the reading of the Proclamation, any persons forming part of such assembly, where violence is committed, or remaining after one hour, may be put to death, while

those engaged in dispersing the assembly, remain under the full protection of the law:—

"PROCLAMATION."

(Under the Act 1, Geo. I, sec 2, cap 5)

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen charged and commandeth all persons being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George the First preventing tumults and riotous assemblies.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

From the Montreal Herald.

Events of a stirring character continue to crowd upon us. Since our last publication deeds have been done which must show the misguided Canadians that the power against which they have contended is too gigantic to leave them any hope of success, even if their cause were good. We mentioned on Saturday that the troops under Col. Gore had retired to Sorel after the attack on St. Denis, in order to refresh themselves for a farther prosecution of the campaign, but we understand they have since returned to town. On Saturday Col. Wetherall reached the village of St. Charles, where the rebel force was concentrated, protected on three sides by the river and fortifications, while the fourth side, being an eminence, was intended to be occupied as a position for attacking the troops.—The side on which the rebels expected the advance of the troops was supplied with eight cannons, but as they were fixed on logs, and not on wheel carriages, they could be brought to bear only on one point. Col. Wetherall, having timely notice of this arrangement of the enemy's artillery, disposed his force so as to render it useless. The following is a summary from the gallant Colonel's official despatch.

On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, the Brigade and Lieut. Col. Wetherall, left St. Hilaire in the direction of St. Charles. The march was accomplished without opposition or hindrance, except from the breaking down of bridges, &c. &c. until he arrived within a mile of St. Charles, when the troops were fired upon from the left or opposite bank of the Richelieu, and a man of the Royal regiment wounded. Several rifle shots were also fired from a barn immediately in their front, and the barn was immediately burnt. On arriving at two hundred and fifty yards from the rebel works, Col. Wetherall took up a position, hoping that a display of his force would induce some defection amongst the infuriated people; they, however, opened a heavy fire, which was returned. The gallant Col. then advanced to another position, one hundred yards from the works, but finding the defenders obstinate, he stormed and carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except that of Mr. Debarzsch, which, however, is much injured.

The affair occupied about one hour. The slaughter on this side of the rebels was very great. An individual who left St. Charles this morning says, that he saw upwards of 125 buried last night, and there remained many more; besides which a great many were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt. Their wounded are 309 and odd. The following is a return of the killed and wounded of her Majesty's troops:

	KILLED.		R. & F.
	Sergt.		
The Royal Regt.	1		1
66th Regt.	0		1
	1		2

	WOUNDED SEVERELY.		SLIGHTLY.
	Sergt.	R. & F.	
The Royal Regt.	8		7
6th Regt.	2		1
	10		8

Men and officers behaved nobly. Major Ward carried the right of the position in good style, and Captain Glasgow of the Artillery did good execution, and proved himself a zealous officer. Capt. David's troop of Montreal Cavalry rendered essential service.

The number killed is estimated at about a thousand, but nothing certain is known, as the dead bodies were buried in trenches by the soldiers themselves, who are humane as they are brave. The horses of Col. Wetherall, Major Ward, and Capt. David, were shot under them, and soon after died.

The troops have retired to St. Hilaire de Rouville to await further orders from Head Quarters. It is ascertained that Papineau the coward was at St. Marc, on the opposite side of the river, during the engagement, and was consequently enabled to effect his escape. A number of prisoners were taken, but as Col. Wetherall had not an over supply of provisions, they were released. It is supposed that Brown and the other leaders of the rebels are at St. Denis. The force under the command of the brave Col. consisted of four companies of the Royal Regiment, two companies of the 66th Regiment, about twenty of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry under Capt. David, and two pieces of artillery under Capt. Glasgow. The rebel force amounted to between three and four thousand.

We last night saw an individual named Lesperance, a loyal Canadian, who was taken prisoner by the rebels four days previous to the attack on St. Charles, and who was in the fort at the time it took place.

Mr. T. S. Brown took from him two hundred and thirty six and a half dollars and gave him a receipt for it as follows:—

Received from Mr. Lesperance two hundred and thirty six and a half dollars.

T. S. BROWN.

Genl. Comg.

Camp St. Charles, 20th November, 1837. Mr. Lesperance says, there is no doubt about Mr. Weir of the 32d Regt. having been put to death at St. Denis, and he was informed that his head was afterwards stuck on a pole. This savage deed demands the most ample vengeance. Mr. Weir was esteemed wherever he was known and was remarkable for his quiet, unobtrusive deportment. The intelligence of his untimely fate has thrown a gloom on many a face in the city, and awakened feelings of the deepest revenge against his brutal murderers.

When the rebels found that the day was against them, Dr. Gauvin of this city, who had assumed the title of Colonel, was despatched with five men to convey Mr. Lesperance and two other prisoners to a place of safety. On the way, however, the three prisoners managed to overcome their guards, and the Colonel's sword was wrested from him by Mr. L. Dr. Gauvin then drew a pistol, which he was in the act of levelling at his victim, when it shared the fate of the sword, and the gallant rebel went on his knees, begging for his life, and crying most piteously. The craven's life, unfortunately, was spared.—Mont. Herald

For the Missiskoui Standard.

Mr. Editor.—An article published in the last Standard, taken from the Quebec Gazette and commented upon by 'A Township Admirer,' furnishes matter for more reflection than will fill a single column of a country Newspaper.

Lord Gosford in a political point of view, is beneath even contempt. He has been the puppet of puppets. O'Connell's minions in their gyrations have reeled him to and fro like a tottering fabric whose only support is rocked by every passing blast. Let him retire to his Baronial Castle and endeavor, by generous liberality to his peasantry, to wipe from his memory, his disgraceful failure in administering the Government of Lower Canada.

The immediate bearing of the article alluded to, has been sufficiently handled by 'A Township Admirer.' But Sir, the popularity of Lord Gosford's administration, by itself considered, is of very small moment, when compared with the fact, that the futility, worthlessness and injustice of his acts, to call them nothing worse, have arisen from the policy of the Home Government. It is from the fountain which has poured forth 'precise instructions,' so fraught with woe to Lower Canada, that the most imminent danger to the liberties of Englishmen is to be apprehended. Is it to 'precise instructions,' that the rankest traitors owe their elevation to the highest seats of power and responsibility in the Colonial Government? Then to 'precise instructions' will Englishmen owe their degradation in a British Colony—'instructions' teeming with professions of liberality and solicitude for the welfare of the people. But Britons, awake!—Instructions emanating from the present Imperial Ministry, will ere long band you over to the perfection of French Tyranny and Feudal oppression. When rebellion and treason are rewarded with the best gifts of power, while only the din of preparation is heard, be sure that an actual show of force, will call forth the most melting concessions to 'the great body of the people.' Britons will be forgotten in the hot haste of imbecile, time serving incapables to make terms with the great and angry Canadian Nation. When French mobs are to be put down—assassins and small rebels, ferreted out the valour and sagacity of Britons may be in request, by the local authorities.

Well, be it so. Arm and to the field, and though your exertions may be of small avail to yourselves at present; the day may not be far distant, when your experience may do you more valuable service.

When a mandate from the Mother Country shall have invested Britain's enemies with supreme control; and the French Seigneur walks rough shod upon the necks of his vassals; then will you grasp the well worn sword, and bid defiance to the craven crowd.

St. Armand, November 22, 1837.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 51.

A prayer in time of public commotions.

O Almighty God, who rulest without control in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; who coverest thyself with light as with a garment, yet as to us thou makest darkness thy pavilion round about. By terrible things in righteousness, dost thou plead with men, and makest thyself known by the judgments which thou executest.

Help us O Lord to exercise suitable affections of soul in our present unhappy and threatening circumstances. Thou hast permitted troubles to rise up in our land, which have brought on the effusion of human blood, among a people that have hitherto acknowledged the same Head, & yielded obedience to the same laws, so that our peaceable enjoyment of the good land which thou hast given us is disturbed.

We acknowledge, O Lord, that we have forfeited all our mercies into thine hands and deserve thy severest rebukes. From the least to the greatest, we have all sinned against heaven and before thee. O deal not with us after our sins, neither reward us after our iniquities. O Thou Governor among the nations, give wisdom to those who are entrusted with the management of the great affairs of the country. May they be directed with the spirit of wisdom from above, in fulfilling the duties of their station, especially at this time. May integrity and uprightness preserve them, and prudence, and wisdom, and fortitude mark their paths. Dispose those who have risen up against the authority of the country to terms

of peace, submission and order, that every man may sit under his own vine and fig-tree without molestation from his neighbor. For, O Lord, we deplore the effusion of human blood, and earnestly pray that thou wouldst assuage the malice, and confound the devices of those that delight in war.

But, O Lord, if thou seest it necessary further to chastise us, and to continue us under the calamity of a civil war, preserve us, we pray thee, from dissensions, animosities and divisions...from the evil-doings of those who are double-minded, unstable in their ways as well as from those who wickedly carry weapons in their hand for our hurt; and in thy good time crown our land with the blessings of peace.

In the mean time, sanctify to us, we beseech thee, O Lord, the awful calamity, and prevent the usual immoral effects of such a state of things. May we, O Lord, from thy judgments learn to fear thee, to humble ourselves under thy mighty hand, and to follow after holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives. In the midst of all chastisements, whether they continue long or short, or however they may terminate, remember us, O Lord, with thy spiritual blessings. Pour down upon us a spirit of grace and supplication...begin, and carry on amongst us, a work of reformation in our hearts and lives: and the more we see of troubles, distresses and disappointments, may we be the more thankful to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, for that glorious Gospel which enables us to look beyond them to a world of perfect felicity, where neither pain, nor sorrow, nor garments rolled in blood, can ever enter. May we be the more careful and diligent, to be, through the grace of God, prepared to join the countless number, in the regions of immortal bliss, who ascribe blessing and honour, thanksgiving and praise, to Him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb, forever and ever. O Thou, Almighty God, hear these our imperfect petitions, which we humbly present in and through the name of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

See Stewart's Family Prayers, page 312.

To those who profess to believe in God, as our Creator, Preserver, and the supreme Governor of the world, I need not, I trust, make an apology, for laying before them this prayer, even in a common Newspaper. The times are serious, and call for prayer, humbleness of mind, faith in God, as well as patience and fortitude.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, DEC. 5, 1837.

In the present unhappy disturbances, when every body is anxious to know what is going on, nothing can be more difficult than to obtain correct information. Rumour, with her thousand tongues, is busy.

All accounts agree that the slaughter at St. Charles was very great, amply sufficient to convince the rebels that they have embarked on a dangerous sea, in a most crazy vessel.

Lieut. Col. Wetherall, and the Troops under his command, deserve the utmost gratitude of the country. We have not, however, perhaps, much reason to conclude that the misguided rebels will quietly lay down their arms, and return to their duty; for we do not learn that any of their leaders have been taken, killed or wounded, but are still alive, and somewhere at large, to deceive their followers by all manner of misrepresentation and falsehood.

The whole body of the magistrates of Montreal, except only one man, and that man a Legislative Councillor, and for many years an open promoter of disaffection and revolution, have, we understand, petitioned the Executive to proclaim Martial Law. All loyal subjects concur in the necessity of the measure. The idea of magistrates, accompanying the Troops, to authorise them to act against mighty masses of armed rebels, avowing their determination to subvert the Government, and to establish a Republic on its ruins, we think is preposterous. The military should be allowed to act energetically. Strong measures will be found more calculated to crush rebellion, with less effusion of blood, than to go by halves. We do wonder that rewards are not offered for the apprehension of the guilty leaders.

It is reported that Lieut. Weir, and one or two more have been butchered in a manner so savage and so inhuman as to make any one shudder at the diabolical atrocity of the murderers. This fact, if true, declares in a voice of thunder what we have to expect, if the inhuman monsters should prevail. Its effect must be, to unite all the loyal subjects of the Queen, as one man, against an enemy so blood thirsty. The commander of the Forces being entrusted with the safety and honour of the Queen of England's Troops, and, virtually, with the preservation of this colony to the Crown of England, must surely be invested with all the power indispensable, for the proper discharge of the duties of his high command.

From all parts of the Townships, as well as from the chief cities of the province, we

receive intelligence that by far the great body of the people of all origins who speak English, and who participate in the feelings of British subjects, are determined to adhere to their loyalty—to put down rebellion and to protect one another. Our columns have shewn what steps they have adopted in the counties of Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Shefford, Yamaska, Rouville and Missiskoui. Who can say that the Yeomanry of these counties do not understand the inestimable value of a free Government? All these are the warm supporters of that constitution of Government, which England has given to this province, against a swarm of ignorant rebels, of whom scarcely one in a hundred knows why he has taken up arms. With so many auxiliaries offering their services to an insulted Government...which refused their help both in Montreal and Quebec, when the dangers were foreseen to be approaching and inevitable—to a Government which has slighted the welfare of Englishmen, since the commencement of the present administration, while it carressed those that are now in arms against it...with auxiliaries thus offering themselves, even before they are called upon by authority, how easy it would be for an efficient Government to crush at once the most foolish, because the most causeless rebellion that ever was known! Are all the people of the Townships, and the citizens of Montreal and Quebec, i. e. of English Lower Canada, so debased and so blind as not to know, or feel, whether or not they have been, and are, suffering any other grievances than those which have been inflicted on them by the Papineau majority, and a conciliatory Government? Heavens! what absurdities will not people believe who hate monarchy! Look at the requisition of 61, intelligent Americans, for a long time, residents of Montreal—look at the resolutions of the meeting of Americans in Montreal, convened in consequence of that requisition, and say, if you can whether all these Americans are blind. What then must we say of the rebels, now in arms against a Government, which all the English-speaking people of Lower Canada, English, Irish, Scotch and Americans, with but few exceptions, are contented with, and determined to support! Take away all the English-speaking rebels from the Townships, and the loss to the country, in property, and in morals, will not be great.

We give a summary of the proceedings of the loyal militiamen of the company of Capt. Hitchcock of Stanbridge, on the 17th ult.

The loyalists of this company were visited at an early hour by a band of true British hearts from Philipsburg, Missiskoui Bay, with the British colors flying. A salute was fired; and three cheers for the Queen and Constitution given; after which, Capt. Hitchcock was chosen President, and Mr. John Hungerford, Secretary.

The Capt. in explaining the object of the meeting and the nature of the declaration which it was proposed to sign, earnestly desired those who objected in the least to the measure, or who were not fully and resolutely determined to stand firm to their duty and their Queen in the present crisis, should state their objections freely.

Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Taylor and L. Hitchcock, but no notes of their remarks have been sent us.

Mr. Lynds Smith spoke nearly as follows:—

'It is now about twenty years since I emigrated from the United States to Lower Canada, and every year serves but to attach me more closely to the British Constitution. I consider the British Government one of the best governments on earth, and I am determined as far as in me lies, to defend the Constitution. I feel it to be the duty of every individual, at this important crisis, to come boldly forward and assert his loyalty. I believe our cause to be good, and that we shall succeed. Our God is on our side;—this uncircumcised Philistine shall not triumph.' Mr. Smith's sentiments were repeatedly cheered.

Mr. Asa Borden, late of Rhode Island, said that he had formerly lived in the United States; he was attached to their laws and institutions, but after two years residence in Canada, he had become convinced that the government of Canada was the best of the two; he felt willing to fight in defence of the British Government; and although grown old, he knew that if he should return and tell his former friends that he left Canada through fear, they would not believe him. He considered it the duty of every man, particularly the young, to stand forth in defence of their country.

Moved by Mr. Luke Hitchcock, seconded by Mr. Lynd Smith, jr.

1st. Resolved, That this meeting views with abhorrence the conduct of the Revolutionary party in going about at night to persons holding commissions under the Crown, and forcing them to resign with a promise that they will never hold office under the Government again; and pressing into their rebellious ranks, peaceable and well disposed persons and compelling them to commit acts of violence and outrage upon their fellow subjects, revolting to their own feelings and subversive of the laws.

Moved by Mr. Daniel Ford, seconded by Mr. Luke Hitchcock.

2d. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the leaders of the Revolutionary faction ought to be held responsible for any and every outrage committed by the radical mob.

The proceedings were then requested to be published in the *Missiskoui Standard*, and the thanks of the meeting given to the people of St. Armand for their assistance, and to the chairman for his conduct.

After which forty eight men solemnly pledged themselves by subscribing their names to the declaration formerly given in the Standard, to be in readiness at a moment's warning to stand in defence of the country.

The Report is signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

It is from meetings, such as the above, that the opinions and determinations of the people of the Townships can best be known to the loyalists in the cities and in the country parts of the province. The French have nothing to expect from any of the Townships but that determined opposition which loyalists can offer to rebels.

Since the publication of the last Standard, we have seen returns from part of the Township of Sutton.

Capt. E. F. Hurlbut with 64 men, Capt. Jones with 47 men, & Capt. Squires with 47 men have signed the declaration.

So 'progresses' the movement. This County will speedily be in a most efficient state of defence. There is one advantage which the volunteers here possess over those of the cities, which is, that as all of them own horses they can move to the point of danger without delay, and act as infantry or cavalry as circumstances may require.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1837.

WHEREAS, a belief appears to exist among the disaffected in this Province, that the attempt to shake off the Authority of Her Majesty's Government meets with the sympathies, and is likely to receive the support of the inhabitants of the United States.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity of American Origin, is appointed to be held in the New Wing attached to the Exchange Coffee-House on Tuesday next, the 25th instant, at Three, P.M. for the purpose of expressing their conviction that the belief alluded to is unfounded, and declaring a determination to lend their aid in support of the authority of her Majesty's Government and the maintenance of the Laws.

John E. Mills, John Frothingham, Wm Lyman, J. T. Barrett, Stanley Bagg, Samuel Ogden, Henry Lyman, Benj. Lyman, Sam B. Bonner, Sam Hedge, J. A. Dwight, Wm L. Coit, Roswell Corse, Samuel H. May, J. A. Perkins, Chas. D. Day, Harrison Stephens, S. S. Stephens, Geo. W. Warner, E. B. Cady, C. Fitts, C. Carter, Nahum Hall, H. H. Cushing, Logan Fuller, Wm S. Phillips, T. J. Greene, Wm. Thompson, Wm. Moore, S. S. Ward, Levi Bigelow, Lucius Bigelow, Noah Shaw, Baxter Bowman, M. P. P. T. Cantwell, R. H. Perkins, Alex. H. Pierce, Chas. H. Gates, J. Gregory, J. Cushing, A. Whipple, Albert Ware, E. Atwater, Chilion Ford, E. E. Colborne, Norman S. Frost, B. Brewster, E. C. Tuttle, E. H. Whodan, Wm. Brewster, C. L. Bigelow, H. Gilbert, J. H. Smith, J. B. Smith, Abner Bagg, Orlin Bostwick, Abra. Fitts, Theodore Lyman, J. Y. Chapman, R. Latham, C. Dorwin, Geo. F. Henshaw, C. D. S. Levy, L. Hall, J. F. Sike, S. P. Tilton, C. E. Crossman, F. W. Johnson, G. H. Whitney, Leno B. Clark, D. W. Eager, Freeman Forbes, Morgan L. Greene, Ebenezer Neutz, H. H. Whitney, Enos Folsom, Asa Burroughs, L. H. Holton, Francis Whittemore, John Dodge, N. E. Ball, F. H. Whitney, F. Cushing, Thomas Cary, Edward Hartley, E. H. Whedon, HIRAM SEYMOUR.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We should be glad to enter the lists against the ghosts of newspapers, published across the line, which have, in their conceit, attempted to interfere in our domestic affairs as the puny tools of the abandoned leaders of a most infamous rebellion, were it not that their insignificance is their shield. They have all manifested a degree of ignorance which, considering their vicinity to our border, might lead us to suspect rather their mental incapacity to comprehend, than their want of means to procure information.

It is not for the editors of these newspapers, men of no talent and less honesty,

but for the satisfaction of the candid yeomanry on our borders, that we publish the following account of a meeting of gentlemen in Montreal, American by birth or descent:

The Chair was taken at the appointed hour by J. Frothingham, Esq., and Edward Cheney, Esq. was appointed Secretary.—The following resolutions were then submitted and passed unanimously.

Moved by C. D. Day, Esq.—seconded by J. A. Perkins, Esq.

1st. Resolved, That in the present disturbed state of this province, it is a duty imperative upon all lovers of good order, zealously to maintain the authority of the laws and her Majesty's Government, and to counteract by constant and earnest effort, the designs of the treasonable and seditious.

Moved by W. Lyman, Esq.—seconded by Logan Fuller, Esq.

2d. Resolved, That the leaders of the revolutionary party have endeavoured to excite the sympathy, and secure the support of the inhabitants of the United States, to their desperate enterprise, by comparing the situation of this province to that under which the older Colonies sought a separation from the British Empire, and have pretended to draw a parallel, which this meeting as well from a knowledge of the political circumstances of the two countries derived in the one case from the page of history, and in the other from personal observation, as from an experience of the mild and equitable character of the local Government, are enabled to declare totally unfounded and perversely false.

Moved by J. E. Mills, Esq.—seconded by Charles Gates, Esq.

3d. Resolved, That this meeting composed of British subjects of American birth and origin, impelled by the obligations of their allegiance, and a desire to preserve the harmony happily subsisting with the neighbouring United States, feel themselves called upon to prevent to the utmost of their power...the practice of a gross and wicked imposition upon the citizens of that country to the prejudice of this; and they accordingly now express deliberately and solemnly, their conviction founded on long observation and experience, that no just cause for disaffection exists in this province...but on the contrary, its Government is calculated to secure the attachment and support of every honest man; and, that the attempted revolution is to be ascribed solely to the false representations and treasonable designs of a few ambitious and unprincipled leaders.

Moved by J. T. Barrett, Esq.—seconded by Harrison Stephens, Esq.

4th. Resolved, That with the opinions and feelings above expressed, we will promptly and fearlessly stand forward in defence of our adopted country in the hour of need...and we now declare ourselves in readiness by every means in our power, by our councils, our influence, and our physical strength, to aid in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in restoring peace & good order under her Majesty's Government throughout the land.

Moved by S. Ogden, Esq.—seconded by S. S. Ward, Esq.

5th. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions, together with the requisition for the meeting, be transmitted to New York, Boston and Burlington, for publication in the respective newspapers of the cities.

LOYAL MEETING AT STANSTEAD.

Pursuant to notice, which was circulated on Monday, the 27th day of November instant, a meeting was held this day on Stanstead plain. The weather was rather unfavorable from the recent rains, and the roads very bad; but notwithstanding these obstacles, the meeting was numerous and respectable; and the expressions and addresses were loyal and decided.

The meeting was called to order by S. Pomroy, Esq., who was elected Chairman, and Wm. Ritchie, Esq., Secretary.

1st. Resolved, That, while we view with deep regret the present state of anarchy & rebellion existing in several Counties in this Province, we feel that duty to ourselves and to our country requires that we express decidedly our determination to remain faithful in our allegiance to our Queen, and to join in all proper measures to sustain the supremacy of the laws, and to secure the mutual protection of life and property.

2d. Resolved, That while we have entire confidence in the loyalty of the great majority of the people of this county, we deprecate every thing like indecision on the part of the friends of Government, as tending directly to strengthen the rebellious and disaffected; and thus expose us to insult, robbery and murder, as the reward of submission.

3d. Resolved, That this meeting, in order to support her Majesty's Government against the Rebellion that now prevails in many parts of the French settlements, deem it necessary that a system of enrolment & organization, to be followed by training and military exercise, under the sanction and approbation of the Executive be immediately adopted, and that we stand ready to proceed to the assistance of our fellow loyal subjects in any part of the province, as circumstances may require.

4th. Resolved, That a committee of ten be nominated to carry the foregoing Resolutions into effect, and that six form a quorum, and with power to add to the number of said Committee.

5th. Resolved, That Alexander Killom, E. Wodwell, jr., John Gilman, Ed. Boynton, H. B. Terrill, J. Jones, J. S. Walton, P. Hubbard, jr., Luke Hall and R. Langworth.

6th. Resolved, That we respectfully invite the friends of order in every section of the country to unite to sustain the constituted authorities, in the maintenance of the law, as the most effectual means of putting down rebellion and checking the effusion of blood.

7th. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, and also to the Editors of the *Sherbrooke Gazette* and *Missiskoui Standard*, for publication.

The business of the meeting having been concluded, J. Smith, Esq. was called to the Chair, and on motion of H. B. Terrill, Esq. seconded by Mr. Ritchie Esq. the thanks of the meeting were voted to Selah Pomroy, Esq., for his conduct in the chair. Stanstead, 30th Nov. 1837.

To the Editor of the *Missiskoui Standard*.

Sir, I think it my duty to trouble you again on the status of the People's Bank, which issues the blue bills.

In my last I called the attention of your readers to the fact that nothing was known of the stability of the Bank from any of its statements, for to this moment it has never given the satisfaction to the public of publishing one. This is a most important fact. If a Bank were sound it would not hesitate to publish an abstract of its condition, if unsound, it has every reason to conceal it. No man in the Province, except six who are leagued together in an oath, knows any thing of the affairs of the blue bill Bank. Does not this concealment look more like design than accident? But that fact of immense importance as it is, stands still more prominently forward, when the six persons most interested in concealing the state of the Bank, think it necessary to bolster up the Bank by their own oaths, the worst of all evidence. And what is the oath? 'The Deponents solemnly deposing that this Bank ever did lend or supply any funds for that object, (the purchase of arms) or for any other criminal or illegal object whatsoever.' The six persons swear to too little, and at the same time to too much,—rather an anomaly in logic. They should have sworn that their funds were not lent to persons who, they strongly suspected, or were morally certain would use them for that purpose. The kiss of Judas betrayed our Lord, not that betrayal is the necessary consequence of a kiss, but because Judas was morally certain that his kiss would betray; so the purchase of arms does not necessarily follow the lending of money, but who knows, that there was not a Judas in the Blue Bank, intimately acquainted with all the designs of the rebels and with the plan of actual rebellion this fall, who was willing, like the former Judas to betray his sovereign Lady for pieces of silver. The second Judas had better take care that his end be not like that of the first.

The oath also proves too much; because it was not necessary to swear, that the funds had not been lent 'for any other criminal or illegal objects.' But we excuse the six, because when people are swearing on tender ground, it is difficult for them to swear as a wholly innocent man would.

I now give a paragraph from the *Montreal Herald*, with the remarks of Mr. Le-moore, the cashier of the Bank.

'Reports were current in town yesterday, that the Bank du Peuple had stopped payment, and we understand, its notes have been refused in point at the Montreal Bank and North American Bank.'...*Herald* of 20th ult.

REPORTS were current...and under this phrase, or similar phrases, the newspapers of this city seem to consider they are entitled to state any thing, however untrue, or destructive to the interests of individuals or institutions.

This short paragraph of the *Herald*'s has two untruths...

1st. The Banque du Peuple has not stopped payment. With all the other Banks of the province, it suspended cash payments; but now, at the request of the public, willingly redeems its circulation, in the bills of the Montreal and City Banks.

2d. The Banks of this city do continue to take the bills of the Banque du Peuple as usual.

I conclude at present with informing your readers at a distance that the blue bills are refused in this quarter, as being worthless. With your leave I shall pursue my remarks next week.

I am yours,

LOOK TO YOUR POCKETS.
Townships, 4th December, 1837,

Strayed,
FROM the pasture of the subscriber, on or about the 28th November last, Sixteen
SHEEP,

marked with a hole in the left ear. One of the above named sheep is black, mixed with merino. Any person who will give information where said sheep may be found, shall be rewarded.
PEREGRINE WHITE
Dunham, Dec. 4, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries,
Hardware &



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for
Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31—tr
N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received, and is now offering for sale at his Store in Bedford, a full assortment of

Fall & Winter
GOODS!

omprising a variety of
Broadcloths,

Ladies' Chinchella Capes,
Fur Caps, &c. &c.

...ALSO...

Groceries,

consisting of a variety of

Teas,
Tobacco, Molasses,
Raisins, Salaratus,
Cassia & Spices;

of all kinds, of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms.

...AND...

Will pay **CASH**, and the highest price, for
Rye, Corn,
Oats & Barley.

And, also, immediately after the 15th instant, is desirous of purchasing 100

STORE HOGS,

to be delivered at his Distillery in Bedford. And is also under the necessity of calling on all those indebted to him, whose notes & accounts are now due, to make payment on or before the first day of January, next.

P. H. MOORE.

Bedford, November 1st, 1837s V3 30—6w

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,
IRON, HARDWARE,
Groceries
&
Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR Business, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.
JOHN THOMSON & Co.
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Township and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

Full Cloth
For Sale.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand at his Factory, a good assortment of

Full Cloths
&
Flannels,

of almost all colors, which he offers for sale very low for CASH, Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase a good article, will do well to call and examine both quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, Oct. 16, 1837. V3—57tr

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors
S. WOOD,
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

J. C.
S. W.

Notice.

To Whom it may Concern!

A Note given by me to JACOB COOK, Esq. of Brome, for Fifty Dollars, payable in Neat Cattle in this present month, has been paid in full; and, therefore, whoever buys said note buys an article of no value.

BENJ. MIN REYNOLDS.

St. Armand, 21st October, 1837. V3—28tr

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5; for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal. From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M.
12 1/2 " P. M. 5 " P. M.
4 " P. M.

From St. Johns. From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive. Princess Victoria.
9 o'clock, A. M. 6 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
1 " P. M. 10 1/2 " A. M.
Quarter past 2, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
From Montreal. From St. Johns.
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M.
4 " P. M. 2 " P. M.

First class Passengers through 5s. 0d
Second do do do 2s. 6d.
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same 7s. 6d.

Children half price.
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.
2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.
Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—6w.

Book-Binding
&
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON,
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

From the New York Mirror. Comparison of the Climate of Europe and America.

By N. P. WILLIS.

It is almost a matter of course to decry the climate of England. The English writers themselves talk of the *suicidal months*; and it is the only country where part of the livery of a mounted groom is his master's great coat strapped about his waist. It is certainly a damp climate, and the sun shines less in England than in most other countries. But to persons of full habit, this moisture in the air is extremely agreeable; and the high condition of all animals in England, from man downwards, proves its healthfulness. A stranger who has been accustomed to a brighter sky, will, at first find a gloom in the gray light so characteristic of an English atmosphere; but this soon wears off, and he finds a compensation, as far as the eye is concerned, in the exquisite softness of the verdure, and the deep and enduring softness of the foliage. The effect of this moisture on the skin is singularly grateful. The pores become accustomed to a healthy action, which is unknown in other countries; and the bloom by which an English complexion is known all over the world is the index of an activity in this important part of the system, which, when first experienced, is almost like a new sensation. The transition to a dry climate, such as ours, deteriorates the condition and quality of the skin, and produces a feeling, if I may so express it, like that of being *glazed*. It is a common remark in England, that an officer's wife and daughters follow his regiment to Canada at the expense of their complexions, and it is a well-known fact that the bloom of female beauty is, in our countries, painfully evanescent.

The climate of America is, in many points, very different from that of France and Great Britain. In the middle and northern States, it is a dry invigorating, bracing climate, in which a strong man may do more work than in almost any other, and which makes continual exercise or occupation, of some sort, absolutely necessary. With the exception of the 'Indian Summer,' and here and there a day scattered through the spring and the hot months, there is no weather tempered so finely that one would think of passing the day in merely enjoying it, and life is passed, by those who have the misfortune to be idle, in continual and active dread of the elements. The cold is so acrid, and the heat so sultry, and the changes from one to the other are so sudden and violent, that no enjoyment can be depended upon out of doors, and no system of clothing or protection is good for a day together. He who has full occupation for head and hand, (as by far the greatest majority of our countrymen have,) may live as long in America as in any portion of the globe—vide the bills of mortality. He whose spirits lean upon the temperature of the wind, or whose nerves require a genial and constant atmosphere, may find more favourable climes; and the habits and delicate constitutions of scholars and people of sedentary pursuits generally, in the United States, prove the truth of the observation.

The habit of regular exercise in the open air, which is found to be so salutary in England, is scarcely possible in America. It is said and said truly of the first, that there is no day in the year when a lady may not ride comfortably on horseback, but with us the extremes of heat and cold, and the tempestuous character of our snows and rains, totally forbid, to a delicate person, any thing like regularity in exercise. The consequence is that the habit rarely exists, and the high and glowing health so common in England, and consequent, no doubt, upon the equable character of the climate in some measure, is with us sufficiently rare to excite remark. 'Very English looking,' is a common phrase, and means very healthy looking. Still our people last—and though I should define the English climate as the one in which the human frame is in the highest condition, I should say of America, that it is the one in which you could get the most work out of it.

Atmosphere, in England and America, is the first of the necessities of life. In Italy it is the first of luxuries. We breathe in America, and walk abroad, without thinking of these common acts but as a means of arriving at happiness. In Italy, to breathe and to walk abroad are themselves happiness. Day after day—week after week—month after month—you wake with the breath of flowers coming in at your open window, and a sky of serene and unfathomable blue, and mornings and evenings of tranquil, assured, heavenly purity and beauty. The few weeks of the rainy seasons are forgotten in these long halcyon months of sunshine. No one can have lived in Italy a year, who remembers any thing but sapphire sky and the kindling and ever-seen stars. You grow insensibly to associate the sunshine and moonlight only with the fountain you have lived near, or the columns of the people you have seen from the window, for on no objects in these lands have you seen their light so constant.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by
W. W. SMITH.
October 31st 1837.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Cressett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.
St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. John, J. C. to Troy via along the valleys of the Pike and Mississkoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.
J. CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BRIGHT, H. MCHANDLER, } Proprietors.
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.
Quebec, 9th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,
Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. MR. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.
FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.
Leaves St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

LEVI KEMP.
3-14
July 18th, 1837.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

In fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise quantity of blown Salt, &c. &c. &c. A heavy Stock of general

Merchandize,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-35

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashen attachment, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1tf.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea
25 do. H. S. do
15 do. Souchang do
10 do. Hyson do.
25 Bags Rio Coffee,
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-dish do.
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,
40 Mats Capia,
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,
2,000 Wt. Double Refined
Loaf Sugar,
and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by
W. W. SMITH.
V2-355
Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.
DANIEL FORD.
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habitudes, uses and mercantile value.

8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—
1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed, to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'CORD, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on Education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper..forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATT

TIERNEY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.
V3 6tf
Montreal, May 13, 1837.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adventures...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and diadematic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.